

THE DAILY JOURNAL

MONDAY, JUNE 5, 1899.

Washington Office—1503 Pennsylvania Avenue.

Telephone Calls.

Business Office—1231 Editorial Rooms—1503

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY BY MAIL.

Daily only, three months, \$3.00

Daily only, six months, \$5.00

Daily only, one year, \$9.00

Daily, including Sunday, one year, \$10.00

Sunday only, one year, \$2.00

WHEN FURNISHED BY AGENTS.

Daily, per week, by carrier, 15 cts

Daily, single copy, 5 cts

Daily and Sunday, per year, by carrier, 20 cts

WEEKLY.

Per year, \$1.00

Reduced Rates to Clubs.

Subscribers with any of our numerous agents

and subscription lists, will receive

JOURNAL NEWSPAPER COMPANY,

Indianapolis, Ind.

Persons sending the Journal through the mails

in the United States should put on an eight-page

stamp, and in Canada, a ten-cent stamp, and

in Europe, a sixteen-cent stamp, and a two-cent postage

stamp. Foreign postage is usually double these rates.

All communications intended for publication in

this paper must, in order to receive attention, be

accompanied by the name and address of the

writer.

THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL.

Can be found at the following places:

NEW YORK—Astor House.

CHICAGO—Palmer House, P. O. News Co., 217

Dearborn street, Grant Northern Hotel, Grand

Pacific Hotel.

CINCINNATI—Hawley & Co., 154 Vine

street.

LOUISVILLE—C. T. Diering, northwest corner

Third and Jefferson streets, and Louisville

Book Co., 244 Fourth avenue.

ST. LOUIS—Union News Company, Union Depot.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Riggs House, Ebbitt

House and Willard's Hotel.

Robert Barr's Stories.

The clever story by Robert Barr in yesterday's

Journal, "Jennie Baxter, Journalist," is the first of a series of nine which

will appear in successive Sunday issues and

will relate an adventure of a most remarkable

young woman. Mr. Barr has written a good many

short stories and novels, but never a dull one, and good as the

earlier ones, his later work shows progress. Miss Baxter is a sort of feminine

"Sherlock Holmes," and shows herself to be an

accomplished detective, as well as a journalist.

Each of the seven chapters of the serial can be read independently of the others, but there is a thread of connection

best secured by beginning with the first.

Still, Mr. Bryan would pay a good price for

a better issue for 1900 than he has yet discovered.

The Cincinnati Enquirer is not satisfied with

the Republican ticket in Ohio. But somebody must be dissatisfied in this world

of conflict.

Secretary Gage, in his report, estimated

that the deficit for the fiscal year which ends with this month would be \$12,000,000.

It is now evident that he put it too high.

Even the Pittsburgh Dispatch, which is

disaffected with most happenings, commends

the Republican candidate for Governor in Ohio as an able and upright man.

Trusts are unable to sell their watered

stock. The silver mine trust will learn after a

time that it cannot compel the American people to purchase its 15-to-1 stock at any price.

The Louisville dispatch to the effect that

former Governor Altgeld has become the

campaign manager of Mr. Bryan will not

escape the notice of Mayor Harrison.

The loudly proclaimed war of Mr. Sheehan

upon Boss Croker in New York is off. The

Times says that 150,000 Democrats in that

city would like to see Tammany beaten, but

they will not follow any man who represents

Mr. Bryan and is to 1. The result is that

Mr. Sheehan has no following.

That was a cowardly and ghoulish work

of some Nebraska people trying to smirch

the memory of the late Colonel Stotsenburg, but

it has had the gratifying result of bringing

out of an indignant denial from the officers and

men of his command and a warm tribute to his

character and services by Generals McArthur and Otis.

The stealing and abduction of a little girl

is a very distressing event in the child's

parents and friends, but in any other city than

New York it would hardly absorb the attention

of the "metropolitan press" and inspire a joint

journalistic effort to drive the entire population into hysterics.

The railroads are liable to be injured by

manufacturing trusts by their system of

supplying their goods from factories near

the field of distribution. Instead of shipping

goods from New England to California, as

under the competitive system, the California

orders will be filled by the nearest factory.

There are those who regard this plan as a

serious menace to railroad properties.

The Louisville School Board discovered

and adopted a new way of making an ass

of itself by ordering the public schools

closed during Col. W. J. Bryan's recent

visit to the city. The Courier-Journal im-

proves the occasion by a caustic editorial, in

which it remarks that "there was not room

enough in one city for the floodgates of

Bryan's eloquence and anything else to be

open at the same time." If there were a

school for imbeciles in Kentucky the members

of the Louisville School Board should be sent to it.

Any person who doubts the educational

effect of fine architecture and art should make

an occasional study of the crowds of people,

Sunday excursionists to the capital, who

linger about the soldiers' monument, admiring

the fountains, studying and discussing the

groups and absorbing the influence of the

entire structure. Of the hundreds of people

who do this every Sunday not one may be a

judge of art, but they all know when they

have experienced a new sensation and new

pleasure, and every one of them carries away

lasting impressions.

While the scientists of all nations have

been discussing the possibility of aerial locomotion

and while a professor of the Smithsonian Institution is

expending money appropriated by Congress to

test an unsuccessful air ship of his invention, a

plain Indiana mechanic has constructed one

that comes much nearer solving the problem

than any of all others. The air ship constructed

by Mr. A. R. Farmer, of Evansville, did so

much more and better on its first trial trip

than any other on record that it should be

encouraged to improve and perfect it along

the lines he has adopted.

The interesting statement in the Sunday

Journal regarding the plans of the Electric

Vehicle Company shows that the country is

probably about to witness the rapid develop-

ment of a new industry. It is as evident as

fact that the horseless carriages would be a

success, though most persons

some have supposed it would be many years before it would come into general use. It now appears that companies have been formed commanding practically unlimited capital and first-class business talent for the purpose of introducing electric vehicles into several cities, including Indianapolis, as soon as they can be manufactured, and that they will compete for passenger traffic, delivery service and perhaps freight and express business. Under ordinary circumstances it would take many years to establish such a business, but the money and brains enlisted in this enterprise insure its rapid development. Indianapolis is fortunate in being selected as one of the cities for the early introduction of the new service.

HENDERSON FOR SPEAKER.

When it was first announced that Mr. Reed would not be a member of the next House, and when a Chicago paper claimed to speak for the Republican party declared that the new speaker must be a Western man, the Journal mildly suggested that it was altogether better that the one national party which is agreed upon national questions should be represented in the second office in the Nation by the man best fitted for the speakership, regardless of locality. In regard to the leading issues, there is no difference between the Republicans in New York and New England and the Republicans in Indiana and Iowa. At that time the Journal trusted to the experience and good sense of the Republicans in the next House to select for the speakership their associate who is best qualified for the responsible position, regardless of locality. It appears that a majority of them have done so, and, unimpaired of the double-headed and hysterical dictation of the Chicago Times-Herald, have come to the conclusion that General David B. Henderson, of Iowa, is the man who possesses in the most conspicuous degree the qualities which are necessary in a speaker. While representatives by delegations were coming to this decision the Journal did not feel that they were in absolute need of its advice.

The best evidence of the fitness of General Henderson for the speakership is that, after considering the matter, delegation after delegation has come to the conclusion to support him to such an extent that now, months before the meeting of the House, the question of the speakership is practically settled. Heretofore, in all parties in recent years, when a new man had to be chosen for the position, the contest was not determined until the vote of the House caucus had been announced. It is also a testimonial to General Henderson's fitness that, while his name was not so prominently mentioned at the start as were others, and was not backed by papers claiming large influence, he has constantly grown in favor all over the country, the Massachusetts Republican delegation endorsing his candidacy as heartily as that of any Western State. This means that his superior qualifications are generally recognized by his associates in the House.

General Henderson has already served in the House sixteen years, thanks to a constituency which has the good sense to keep an able man in the House. During this long period, he has been one of the best men who has filled responsible positions. His ability was recognized by Speaker Reed, who made him a member of the committee on rules and chairman of the committee on judiciary. He was a gallant soldier in the Union army until, as first lieutenant, he lost a leg in action. Since that time he has been compelled to endure reamputation. He is a man of integrity, of high courage, and a master of the parliamentary usage of the House. He can count a quorum, and he cannot be stampeded by such claims as that which came near sweeping a portion of the Republicans of the last House into recognition of the Republic of Cuba. He will continue the Republican methods which enable the majority of the House to legislate.

MORE OF THE MRS. MAYBRICK CASE.

The Journal has commented on some features of this celebrated case, but they are not exhausted. It looks now as if it might lead to an important amendment in English criminal law. A London dispatch, in the Sunday Journal, referring to Ambassador Choate's efforts in the case, said:

One of Mrs. Maybrick's advocates, a well-known writer of the Liberal party, J. H. Levy, provides for Mrs. Choate a specially compiled brief of the whole case, in the belief that it will be of great value to the highest legal authorities in the kingdom, including the lord chief justice, Baron Russell, and the judges of the Queen's Bench. Mr. Levy, who is a member of the Privy Council, and one of the calmest judicial minds, and who shows in the strongest light the present confusion of the English criminal law.

This allusion to "the present confusion of the English criminal law" may refer to the fact that in England there is no court of appeals in criminal cases, and no provision for a new trial on any of the statutory grounds recognized in this country, such as newly discovered evidence, error of law occurring at the trial, a verdict contrary to law or the evidence, etc. The theory of British criminal law is, unless it has been changed very recently, that there can be no reversal or revision of the verdict of a jury, and, of course, no new trial. In 1892 a fund was raised by American lawyers to secure the opinion of British lawyers as to the propriety of getting a new trial for Mrs. Maybrick. A well-known firm of London solicitors were employed, who briefed the case and presented it to four eminent lawyers for an opinion. These gave a unanimous opinion that "there is no mode by which, in this case, a new trial or a venire de novo can be obtained, nor can the prisoner be brought up on a habeas corpus with a view to retrying the issue of her innocence or guilt." They added: "We are of the opinion that in English criminal procedure there is no possibility of procuring a rehearing in the case of felony where a verdict has been found by a properly constituted jury upon an indictment which is correct in form. The rule is, in our opinion, absolute, unless circumstances have transpired, and have been entered upon the record which, when there appearing, would invalidate the trial and reduce the trial to a nullity by reason of its not having been before a properly constituted tribunal." This, undoubtedly, was a correct statement of English criminal law in 1892. At that time there was no Court of Appeal in criminal cases in England and no provision for a new trial, and it is not known if there has been any legislation on the subject since. It seems not unlikely that the Maybrick case may lead to a change in this regard.

Allusion has already been made to the fact that the Queen of England does not possess the pardoning power in criminal cases. That prerogative is confined to the home secretary, though doubtless an expressed wish of the Queen would be a mandate to him. If the Queen had wished to put the pardon of Mrs. Maybrick on grounds of international courtesy she could have found a precedent in a pardon issued by President Lincoln to an Englishman. In the spring of 1863, the third of our civil war, one Alfred Ruberry, an Englishman, organized a piratical scheme at San Francisco. Under the pretense of acting in the interest of Mexico Ruberry had purchased a ship, arms, ammunition, cannon, shells, fuse, powder, muskets, knives, etc. The real object of the expedition was to capture mail steamships and other vessels plying between San Francisco and Panama. The leader had selected an island off the Pacific coast as the headquarters and hiding place of his piratical ship. A crew was secured, a false manifest was sworn to, fifteen or twenty armed men were smuggled on board and the ship was just getting under way when it was boarded and the entire outfit seized by United States officers. The latter were informed of the scheme and kept watch of it until the time was ripe to make the arrests. In Ruberry's baggage were found a protest, a declaration to the people of California urging them to throw off the authority of the United States government, also a plan for the capture of the United States forts at San Francisco. The evidence was complete and overwhelming. Ruberry was tried in the United States Court in October, 1863, found guilty and let off with the light penalty of a fine and ten years' imprisonment. Shortly afterwards John Bright wrote a letter to Justice Field asking for Ruberry's pardon. The case had been tried before Justice Field, and he knew all the facts. He doubted whether President Lincoln would, or ought to, pardon Ruberry, but he laid Mr. Bright's letter before him with his own statement of the case. Upon full consideration President Lincoln, pardoned Ruberry, and a note to the report of the case says: "The pardon of Ruberry was granted as a mark of respect and good will to Mr. Bright, by whom it had been solicited." The pardon of Mrs. Maybrick has been asked for by eminent Americans, but the Queen has never seen fit to reciprocate the kindly act of President Lincoln.

The London dispatch says that Ambassador Choate has had two interviews on this subject with Lord Salisbury, British premier, at which his representations were favorably received. In 1892, when Lord Salisbury was British secretary of state, he reported adversely on a numerous signed petition for the pardon of Mrs. Maybrick, saying: "The secretary of state regrets that he has been unable to find any ground for recommending to the Queen any further act of clemency towards the prisoner." Things have changed since 1892, and perhaps Lord Salisbury may take a different view of the case now. It is not in any proper sense an international question, and yet it has assumed a sort of international aspect.

BEGINNING OF THE OPPOSITION TO TRUSTS.

Opposition to trusts, as such, originated with the Republican party. They first began to attract attention and to become a menace to the industrial prosperity of the country during the first administration of Grover Cleveland, from 1894 to 1898. The Cottonseed Oil Trust was formed in 1885, and the Standard Oil Trust, with a capital stock of \$15,000,000, was formed in 1887, both during Mr. Cleveland's first administration. Several other trusts were formed about the same time and the matter began to attract attention.

It is believed that General Harrison was the first person to denounce trusts in a public speech, as he was also the first to recommend anti-trust legislation by Congress. On the 26th of August, 1888, Gen. Harrison, then United States senator, delivered his opening speech of the Indiana campaign at Danville, Ind. In this speech, after discussing various public questions, he referred to "this abominable and un-American system which is recently developed called trusts." He said:

This sort of thing has come about: The men making steel rails form an association and they say, "We will make so many steel rails, the price will go down." And so they say to a steel mill owner in St. Louis, "We will make so many steel rails, the price will go down." And so they say to a coal mine owner in West Virginia, "We will make so many coal mines, the price will go down." And so they say to a sugar plantation owner in Louisiana, "We will make so many sugar plantations, the price will go down." And so they say to a cotton gin owner in Mississippi, "We will make so many cotton gins, the price will go down." And so they say to a flour mill owner in Ohio, "We will make so many flour mills, the price will go down." And so they say to a paper mill owner in Maine, "We will make so many paper mills, the price will go down." And so they say to a textile mill owner in Massachusetts, "We will make so many textile mills, the price will go down." And so they say to a brewery owner in Pennsylvania, "We will make so many breweries, the price will go down." And so they say to a distillery owner in Kentucky, "We will make so many distilleries, the price will go down." And so they say to a tobacco company owner in North Carolina, "We will make so many tobacco companies, the price will go down." And so they say to a sugar refinery owner in Louisiana, "We will make so many sugar refineries, the price will go down." And so they say to a cotton gin owner in Mississippi, "We will make so many cotton gins, the price will go down." And so they say to a flour mill owner in Ohio, "We will make so many flour mills, the price will go down." And so they say to a paper mill owner in Maine, "We will make so many paper mills, the price will go down." And so they say to a textile mill owner in Massachusetts, "We will make so many textile mills, the price will go down." And so they say to a brewery owner in Pennsylvania, "We will make so many breweries, the price will go down." And so they say to a distillery owner in Kentucky, "We will make so many distilleries, the price will go down." And so they say to a tobacco company owner in North Carolina, "We will make so many tobacco companies, the price will go down." And so they say to a sugar refinery owner in Louisiana, "We will make so many sugar refineries, the price will go down." And so they say to a cotton gin owner in Mississippi, "We will make so many cotton gins, the price will go down." And so they say to a flour mill owner in Ohio, "We will make so many flour mills, the price will go down." And so they say to a paper mill owner in Maine, "We will make so many paper mills, the price will go down." And so they say to a textile mill owner in Massachusetts, "We will make so many textile mills, the price will go down." And so they say to a brewery owner in Pennsylvania, "We will make so many breweries, the price will go down." And so they say to a distillery owner in Kentucky, "We will make so many distilleries, the price will go down." And so they say to a tobacco company owner in North Carolina, "We will make so many tobacco companies, the price will go down." And so they say to a sugar refinery owner in Louisiana, "We will make so many sugar refineries, the price will go down." And so they say to a cotton gin owner in Mississippi, "We will make so many cotton gins, the price will go down." And so they say to a flour mill owner in Ohio, "We will make so many flour mills, the price will go down." And so they say to a paper mill owner in Maine, "We will make so many paper mills, the price will go down." And so they say to a textile mill owner in Massachusetts, "We will make so many textile mills, the price will go down." And so they say to a brewery owner in Pennsylvania, "We will make so many breweries, the price will go down." And so they say to a distillery owner in Kentucky, "We will make so many distilleries, the price will go down." And so they say to a tobacco company owner in North Carolina, "We will make so many tobacco companies, the price will go down." And so they say to a sugar refinery owner in Louisiana, "We will make so many sugar refineries, the price will go down." And so they say to a cotton gin owner in Mississippi, "We will make so many cotton gins, the price will go down." And so they say to a flour mill owner in Ohio, "We will make so many flour mills, the price will go down." And so they say to a paper mill owner in Maine, "We will make so many paper mills, the price will go down." And so they say to a textile mill owner in Massachusetts, "We will make so many textile mills, the price will go down." And so they say to a brewery owner in Pennsylvania, "We will make so many breweries, the price will go down." And so they say to a distillery owner in Kentucky, "We will make so many distilleries, the price will go down." And so they say to a tobacco company owner in North Carolina, "We will make so many tobacco companies, the price will go down." And so they say to a sugar refinery owner in Louisiana, "We will make so many sugar refineries, the price will go down." And so they say to a cotton gin owner in Mississippi, "We will make so many cotton gins, the price will go down." And so they say to a flour mill owner in Ohio, "We will make so many flour mills, the price will go down." And so they say to a paper mill owner in Maine, "We will make so many paper mills, the price will go down." And so they say to a textile mill owner in Massachusetts, "We will make so many textile mills, the price will go down." And so they say to a brewery owner in Pennsylvania, "We will make so many breweries, the price will go down." And so they say to a distillery owner in Kentucky, "We will make so many distilleries, the price will go down." And so they say to a tobacco company owner in North Carolina, "We will make so many tobacco companies, the price will go down." And so they say to a sugar refinery owner in Louisiana, "We will make so many sugar refineries, the price will go down." And so they say to a cotton gin owner in Mississippi, "We will make so many cotton gins, the price will go down." And so they say to a flour mill owner in Ohio, "We will make so many flour mills, the price will go down." And so they say to a paper mill owner in Maine, "We will make so many paper mills, the price will go down." And so they say to a textile mill owner in Massachusetts, "We will make so many textile mills, the price will go down." And so they say to a brewery owner in Pennsylvania, "We will make so many breweries, the price will go down." And so they say to a distillery owner in Kentucky, "We will make so many distilleries, the price will go down." And so they say to a tobacco company owner in North Carolina, "We will make so many tobacco companies, the price will go down." And so they say to a sugar refinery owner in Louisiana, "We will make so many sugar refineries, the price will go down." And so they say to a cotton gin owner in Mississippi, "We will make so many cotton gins, the price will go down." And so they say to a flour mill owner in Ohio, "We will make so many flour mills, the price will go down." And so they say to a paper mill owner in Maine, "We will make so many paper mills, the price will go down." And so they say to a textile mill owner in Massachusetts, "We will make so many textile mills, the price will go down." And so they say to a brewery owner in Pennsylvania, "We will make so many breweries, the price will go down." And so they say to a distillery owner in Kentucky, "We will make so many distilleries, the price will go down." And so they say to a tobacco company owner in North Carolina, "We will make so many tobacco companies, the price will go down." And so they say to a sugar refinery owner in Louisiana, "We will make so many sugar refineries, the price will go down." And so they say to a cotton gin owner in Mississippi, "We will make so many cotton gins, the price will go down." And so they say to a flour mill owner in Ohio, "We will make so many flour mills, the price will go down." And so they say to a paper mill owner in Maine, "We will make so many paper mills, the price will go down." And so they say to a textile mill owner in Massachusetts, "We will make so many textile mills, the price will go down." And so they say to a brewery owner in Pennsylvania, "We will make so many breweries, the price will go down." And so they say to a distillery owner in Kentucky, "We will make so many distilleries, the price will go down." And so they say to a tobacco company owner in North Carolina, "We will make so many tobacco companies, the price will go down." And so they say to a sugar refinery owner in Louisiana, "We will make so many sugar refineries, the price will go down." And so they say to a cotton gin owner in Mississippi, "We will make so many cotton gins, the price will go down." And so they say to a flour mill owner in Ohio, "We will make so many flour mills, the price will go down." And so they say to a paper mill owner in Maine, "We will make so many paper mills, the price will go down." And so they say to a textile mill owner in Massachusetts, "We will make so many textile mills, the price will go down." And so they say to a brewery owner in Pennsylvania, "We will make so many breweries, the price will go down." And so they say to a distillery owner in Kentucky, "We will make so many distilleries, the price will go down." And so they say to a tobacco company owner in North Carolina, "We will make so many tobacco companies, the price will go down." And so they say to a sugar refinery owner in Louisiana, "We will make so many sugar refineries, the price will go down." And so they say to a cotton gin owner in Mississippi, "We will make so many cotton gins, the price will go down." And so they say to a flour mill owner in Ohio, "We will make so many flour mills, the price will go down." And so they say to a paper mill owner in Maine, "We will make so many paper mills, the price will go down." And so they say to a textile mill owner in Massachusetts, "We will make so many textile mills, the price will go down." And so they say to a brewery owner in Pennsylvania, "We will make so many breweries, the price will go down." And so they say to a distillery owner in Kentucky, "We will make so many distilleries, the price will go down." And so they say to a tobacco company owner in North Carolina, "We will make so many tobacco companies, the price will go down." And so they say to a sugar refinery owner in Louisiana, "We will make so many sugar refineries, the price will go down." And so they say to a cotton gin owner in Mississippi, "We will make so many cotton gins, the price will go down." And so they say to a flour mill owner in Ohio, "We will make so many flour mills, the price will go down." And so they say to a paper mill owner in Maine, "We will make so many paper mills, the price will go down." And so they say to a textile mill owner in Massachusetts, "We will make so many textile mills, the price will go down." And so they say to a brewery owner in Pennsylvania, "We will make so many breweries, the price will go down." And so they say to a distillery owner in Kentucky, "We will make so many distilleries, the price will go down." And so they say to a tobacco company owner in North Carolina, "We will make so many tobacco companies, the price will go down." And so they say to a sugar refinery owner in Louisiana, "We will make so many sugar refineries, the price will go down." And so they say to a cotton gin owner in Mississippi, "We will make so many cotton gins, the price will go down." And so they say to a flour mill owner in Ohio, "We will make so many flour mills, the price will go down." And so they say to a paper mill owner in Maine, "We will make so many paper mills, the price will go down." And so they say to a textile mill owner in Massachusetts, "We will make so many textile mills, the price will go down." And so they say to a brewery owner in Pennsylvania, "We will make so many breweries, the price will go down." And so they say to a distillery owner in Kentucky, "We will make so many distilleries, the price will go down." And so they say to a tobacco company owner in North Carolina, "We will make so many tobacco companies, the price will go down." And so they say to a sugar refinery owner in Louisiana, "We will make so many sugar refineries, the price will go down." And so they say to a cotton gin owner in Mississippi, "We will make so many cotton gins, the price will go down." And so they say to a flour mill owner in Ohio, "We will make so many flour mills, the price will go down." And so they say to a paper mill owner in Maine, "We will make so many paper mills, the price will go down." And so they say to a textile mill owner in Massachusetts, "We will make so many textile mills, the price will go down." And so they say to a brewery owner in Pennsylvania, "We will make so many breweries, the price will go down." And so they say to a distillery owner in Kentucky, "We will make so many distilleries, the price will go down." And so they say to a tobacco company owner in North Carolina, "We will make so many tobacco companies, the price will go down." And so they say to a sugar refinery owner in Louisiana, "We will make so many sugar refineries, the price will go down." And so they say to a cotton gin owner in Mississippi, "We will make so many cotton gins, the price will go down." And so they say to a flour mill owner in Ohio, "We will make so many flour mills, the price will go down." And so they say to a paper mill owner in Maine, "We will make so many paper mills, the price will go down." And so they say to a textile mill owner in Massachusetts, "We will make so many textile mills, the price will go down." And so they say to a brewery owner in Pennsylvania, "We will make so many breweries, the price will go down." And so they say to a distillery owner in Kentucky, "We will make so many distilleries, the price will go down." And so they say to a tobacco company owner in North Carolina, "We will make so many tobacco companies, the price will go down." And so they say to a sugar refinery owner in Louisiana, "We will make so many sugar refineries, the price will go down." And so they say to a cotton gin owner in Mississippi, "We will make so many cotton gins, the price will go down." And so they say to a flour mill owner in Ohio, "We will make so many flour mills, the price will go down." And so they say to a paper mill owner in Maine, "We will make so many paper mills, the price will go down." And so they say to a textile mill owner in Massachusetts, "We will make so many textile mills, the price will go down." And so they say to a brewery owner in Pennsylvania, "We will make so many breweries, the price will go down." And so they say to a distillery owner in Kentucky, "We will make so many distilleries, the price will go down." And so they say to a tobacco company owner in North Carolina, "We will make so many tobacco companies, the price will go down." And so they say to a sugar refinery owner in Louisiana, "We will make so many sugar refineries, the price will go down." And so they say to a cotton gin owner in Mississippi, "We will make so many cotton gins, the price will go down." And so they say to a flour mill owner in Ohio, "We will make so many flour mills, the price will go down." And so they say to a paper mill owner in Maine, "We will make so many paper mills, the price will go down." And so they say to a textile mill owner in Massachusetts, "We will make so many textile mills, the price will go down." And so they say to a brewery owner in Pennsylvania, "We will make so many breweries, the price will go down." And so they say to a distillery owner in Kentucky, "We will make so many distilleries, the price will go down." And so they say to a tobacco company owner in North Carolina, "We will make so many tobacco companies, the price will go down." And so they say to a sugar refinery owner in Louisiana, "We will make so many sugar refineries, the price will go down." And so they say to a cotton gin owner in Mississippi, "We will make so many cotton gins, the price will go down." And so they say to a flour mill owner in Ohio, "We will